15. The following boundary-marks were erected or renewed :—

2,975 new forest cairns.
915 old forest cairns renewed.
401 do. do. do. repaired.
535 dháli-cairns.
81 ordinary stones.

16. In the Panvel, Mángaon, Mahád, and Pén sub-divisions, 30 gunthás of Reserved, and 4,464$\frac{21}{40}$ acres of Protected Forests were disforested.

BIJÁPUR.

17. The settlement of the forests of Bádámi, Hungund, and Bágalkot sub-divisions was revised by Mr. Tucker, but no Government orders were passed on his reports.

18. In the Bádámi Sub-division, 881 acres and 12 gunthás were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act.

RATNÁGIRI.

19. Mr. Logan undertook the settlement in the sub-divisions of Chiplún, Khed, Sangameshvar, and Rájápur, and submitted reports, which are now pending the decision of Government.

20. During the year, 13,984 acres and 7 gunthás in the Devgad and Sangameshvar sub-divisions were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act.

21. The expenditure incurred in connection with the demarcation and settlement of forest during the year amounted to Rs. 54,255-10-9, as follows :—

(1) Salaries and allowances of Forest-Settlement-Officers, not charged against the Forest Department ...	...Rs.	38,026	7	9
(2) Salaries and allowances of the establishments employed under the Forest-Settlement-Officers and contingent expenditure incurred	...Rs.	14,872	5	8
(3) Boundary-marks, &c.	... „	1,326	13	4
	Total Rs.	54,225	10	9

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND ORGANIZATION.

1.—SURVEYS.

22. The survey of the forests of Southern Khánápur was continued, under Messrs. Longe and Pollen, on the 8-inch scale.

23. It was commenced in 1885. During 1885-86 very little progress was made, but during the past year better results were obtained. The accompanying map shows the forest areas surveyed each year. For 1885-86 the area amounts to 11 square miles, and for 1886-87 to 154. The expense for 1886-87 was approximately Rs. 18,528, which amounts to a cost of Rs. 113 per square mile. The frequent changing of officers in charge of the survey may have retarded work (there were six changes during two years); but, considering that scarcely any topographical details are asked for, the result is disappointing, and I think that a departmental survey, or one by the Survey Branch of the Forest Department under the Government of India, would be less expensive and more expeditious. In any case, it appears to me expedient to place the forest survey party under the Conservator of Forests. A good deal of extra forest land has, I believe, been taken up by the forest party, whose expenses are charged to the Department. If that be the case, the above estimate of the cost of the forest survey is of course higher than it should be.

2.—WORKING PLANS.

24. No plans based on sustained yield could be made, owing partly to the want of good maps of the Khánápur-forests and partly to the weakness of the organization-staff, which consists of only one gazetted officer and a clerk. I hope to obtain sanction for the employment of another Assistant-Conservator with suitable establishment during the approaching season; both could be made available without causing additional expense.

25. During 1886-87, Mr. Andrewes, the officer specially employed for organization, investigated the yield and increment of the forests in the Khánápur Táluka of Belgaum, with a view to ascertaining the sustained yield of the forests adjacent to the railway; and a plan for working those which supply fuel to the railway will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

26. The survey of all important areas in Khánápur was completed last year, and the forests next to be taken in hand are the valuable timber-forests of Haliyál in Kánara.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—BREACHES OF THE LAW.

27. The magisterial cases during the year were as follows:—

Collectorates.	1885-86.			1886-87.			Percentage of Failure.	
	Cases in which conviction was obtained.	Cases in which conviction failed.	Total Number of Cases.	Cases in which conviction was obtained.	Cases in which conviction failed.	Total Number of Cases.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Kánara	7	4	11	12	5	17	36	29
Belgaum	1	2	3	8	4	12	66	33
Dhárwár	6	3	9	5	6	11	33	54
Kolába	26	18	44	61	17	78	40	21
Bijápur	29	5	34	10	3	13	14	23
Ratnágiri	16	4	20	19	2	21	20	9
Total ...	85	36	121	115	37	152	29	24

28. The total number of cases in 1886-87 was 152, against 121 in the previous year—an increase of 31. The percentage of failures was 29 and 24 respectively.

29. The increase in the number of prosecutions occurs chiefly in the Kolába-Division, where there were 78 in 1886-87 and 44 in the previous year. The increase is owing to prosecutions for illicit cultivation on dháli-lands. The percentage of failures was 21 in 1886-87 and 40 in 1885-86.

30. The cases in Belgaum also show an increase of 9. There, a kulkarni of Parasgad was convicted of levying grazing-fees without entering them in the accounts, and was punished with one and a half year's imprisonment.